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The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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August 13, 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 78 2 p.m. 84
Humidity 87 72

August 23, 1915. Temperature 6 a.m. 83 2 p.m. 88
Humidity 83 68

WEATHER FORECAST
OVERCAST
Barometer 29.79

7438 日五廿月七

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1916.

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TELEGRAMS. CONDENSED.

RUSSIAN AND ITALIAN TROOPS HAVE NOW ARRIVED AT SALONICA. ALL THE ALLIES ARE NOW REPRESENTED ON THE SALONICA FRONT. BIG EVENTS ARE SHORTLY EXPECTED TO HAPPEN ON THE SALONICA FRONT. PRESENCE OF RUSSIANS AT SALONICA WILL IMPRESS BULGARIAN ARMY. DOZENS OF BULGARIAN SOLDIERS HAVE BEEN DAILY DESERTING RECENTLY. IT IS THOUGHT ITALY MAY NOW DECLARE WAR ON GERMANY. BULGARIANS ARE ATTACKING ALLIES ONLY ON THE EXTREME LEFT. ALLIES IN THE BALKANS ARE ATTACKING ON RIGHT, LEFT AND CENTRE. PRESENT BALKAN ACTIONS ARE ONLY PRELUDE TO LARGER OPERATIONS. TRICOLOR STILL FLIES OVER VERDUN AFTER A SIX MONTHS' ONSLAUGHT. SEVERAL AWARDS OF BOUNTIES TO BRITISH WARSHIPS ARE ANNOUNCED. A FRENCH AIR SQUADRON BOMBED RAILWAY STATIONS & WATERWORKS. THE BRITISH ADVANCED HALF A MILE ON THE POZIERES FRONT. THE FRENCH REPORT AN ADVANCE ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF CALERY. FRENCH OCCUPIED PORTIONS OF TRENCHES AT ESTREES AND SOYECOURT. THE BULGARIAN ADVANCE HAS BEEN RESISTED BY A GREEK GARRISON. MR. LLOYD GEORGE SAYS THE ALLIES HAVE THE INITIATIVE EVERYWHERE. 20 BODIES WERE RECOVERED AFTER THE YORKSHIRE EXPLOSION. THE ENEMY GARRISON AT GUILLEMONT MAINTAINS RESISTANCE. SUBMARINE E.23 IS BELIEVED TO HAVE SUNK A GERMAN BATTLESHIP.

[All telegrams appearing in large type are the latest having been received during the course of the day. Those in small type have come through over-night.]

THE BALKAN SITUATION.

Big Allied Operations Planned.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

August 22, 1.50 p.m.
Regarding the Balkans, Reuter's Paris correspondent says it is pointed out that the Bulgarians are attacking only the extreme left, while the Allies are attacking on the right, left and centre. Moreover, the present actions are only a prelude to operations on a greater scale.

Italians and Russians Arrive.

August 22, 1.50 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris says that Italian troops have disembarked at Salonica. Russian contingents are also arriving at the port.

All the Allies' Represented.

August 22, 2.30 p.m.
It is now permissible to state that the first Russian contingent disembarked at Salonica on July 30, and the first Italian contingent on August 21. Further Allied contingents are following. All the Allies are now represented on the Salonica front, where big events are expected very shortly.

Probable Effect on Bulgaria.

August 22, 3.25 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Salonica says the Russians landed in ferry boats and were received by British, French and Serbian Guards of Honour. Bands paraded the quay where General Sarail reviewed the new comers, raising his cap in response to Russian cheers. The Russians afterwards marched to their quarters amidst hand-clapping.

It is believed that the presence of liberators of Bulgaria on the Allied front will produce an incalculable effect on the Bulgarian army, dozens of which have been deserting daily for months past.

Both Italians and Russians looked hardy. Their presence in Salonica demonstrates, *inter alia*, the Allies' command of the sea, to which the big transportation of troops from Russia and Italy without mishap is a remarkable tribute.

Will Italy Declare War on Germany?

August 22, 4.45 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Rome the *Messaggero* believes that one result of the Italian landing at Salonica will be a declaration of war on Germany.

Greek Feeling Growing.

August 22, 7.55 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Athens says the news of Bulgarian advance being resisted by the Greek garrison at Fort Phaspetra, in which the commander was killed, and at Serres, where the reserves were called out to protect the town, is exciting the public who sympathize with the resistors.

There are signs of increasing irritation against the Gonnarist policy. The elections will now be inevitably postponed. All securities on the Bourse have fallen.

The British Front.

August 22, 3.25 p.m.
A British official announcement issued at Salonica states that the situation is unchanged on the Delran front.

We destroyed a railway bridge on the Strug front. Anglo-French cavalry located the enemy on the Sheri Savjak front. Artillery destroyed enemy skirmishers and working parties near Strug.

TELEGRAMS.

NAVAL BOUNTIES.

Awards to Falkland Victors.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

August 22, 4.45 p.m.
The Prize Court has awarded a bounty of \$12,160 to the officers and men of the British warships which sank the *Scharhorst*, the *Gaussen* and the *Narburg* in the Falklands battle.

Further Awards.

August 22, 5.30 p.m.
The Prize Court has awarded \$1,885 to the officers and crew of the Australian cruiser *Sydney* for the sinking of the *Emden*; \$1,605 to the *Alcantara* and the *Andes* for destroying the raider *Grief*; and \$1,410 to the officers and crew of *E19* for sinking the light cruiser *Udine* in the Baltic.

THE ALLIED OFFENSIVE.

The Value of Verdun.

August 22, 1.00 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris says that the fact that the Tricolor still flies over Verdun after six months of terrific onslaught shows that the spirit of self-sacrifice and the resolution of the French soldier are more powerful than high explosives. It is not yet realized the enormous part which Verdun has played in the war as a whole.

Air Squadron's Good Work.

August 22, 4.45 p.m.
A Paris communique states:—A French air squadron bombed the railway stations at Tergier, Noyon, and Appilly, and water-works at Pont le Veque, causing violent fires.

French Advancing.

August 22, 3.55 p.m.
A Paris communique says:—We advanced on the outskirts of Calery, and occupied portions of trenches south-west of Estrees and east of Soyecourt. There has been artillery activity on a large portion of the front north of the Somme. We took two more field guns in the wood captured by us south of Guillemont on August 20, making eight in this quarter.

British Progress.

August 22, 4.40 p.m.
General Sir Douglas Haig, in a communique, states:—We have advanced half a mile on the front at Pozieres and also near the Leipzig salient.

Our Latest Advances.

August 22, 5.20 p.m.
The text of General Sir Douglas Haig's communique is:—Despite very heavy losses from our bombardment, the enemy's garrison at Guillemont is still maintaining an obstinate resistance. We have again made considerable progress in the vicinity of Pozieres, having advanced on a front of half a mile, and are established at the road junction just outside Monquet farm. We have pushed forward along the right of the Pozieres-Monquet road. We extended our gains in the Leipzig salient and advanced our positions to within a thousand yards of Thiepval.

British Capture 164 Prisoners.

August 22, 12.20 a.m.
General Sir Douglas Haig, in a communique, states:—Between Martinpuich and Bassestin a further hundred yards of enemy trench has been gained.

A successful enterprise was carried out to the south of Guillemont.

One hundred and sixty-four prisoners were taken in yesterday's operations in the Thiepval and Monquet farm neighbourhoods. There has been considerable hostile artillery activity on the front opposite Aix Noullette and south of the Ypres-Comines Canal.

French Surprise Attack.

August 23, 12.40 a.m.
A Paris communique states:—There have been artillery duels on both banks of the Somme in the region of Fleury. A French surprise attack to the north of Marcapas resulted in the capture of prisoners.

RESTRICTIONS ON NATURALISED PERSONS.

August 22, 5.30 p.m.
In the House of Commons, Lord Robert Cecil announced that Viscount Grey had directed that no naturalised foreigner or a son thereof should be appointed in the Foreign, Diplomatic or Consular Services until approved either by Viscount Grey or Lord Robert Cecil.

THE YORKSHIRE MUNITIONS FACTORY EXPLOSION.

August 22, 5.20 p.m.
In the House of Commons, Dr. Addison stated that twenty bodies had been recovered from the wreckage caused by the explosion in a Yorkshire munitions factory. There had been considerable destruction, but the casualties were not as heavy as had been anticipated.

TELEGRAMS.

THE NORTH SEA "SCRAP."

German Battleship Believed Sunk.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

August 22, 6.50 p.m.
It is officially announced that submarine E.23 is believed to have sunk a German battleship of the Nassau class in the North Sea on the 19th inst.

The submarine torpedoed and damaged the battleship and then again torpedoed her while she was being escorted to harbour by five destroyers.

[The battleships of the Nassau class are of 18,600 tons and are armed with twelve 11-inch guns.]

A BRIGHT OUTLOOK.

August 22, 8.50 p.m.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Lloyd George, reviewing the situation, contrasted the Allies' satisfactory position everywhere, when compared with that obtaining two years ago. He said the initiative had been wrested from the enemy along the whole front almost for the first time. The only possible—and unimportant—exception was in Mesopotamia, where conditions were quiescent—climatic reasons.

Concluding, Mr. Lloyd George said:—I think in the dim distance the Allies can see the end. It would be a mistake to under-rate the task, which will require all the resources of the Dominions and the Empire, but I am confident of victory if the Allies continue to work loyally together.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion no this page they will be found on Page 3 or on Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE ALLIED ADVANCE.

Dealing With Machine Guns.

August 21, 3.45 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters says the ground gained between Pozieres and Thiepval is described as a very wet of the finest dug-outs yet encountered.

Two strong points, which were teeming with machine guns, proved troublesome but were dealt with with complete success. In the first of these, instead of the handful of machine gunners expected, six officers and 170 men were rounded up.

The British are enormously backed with the feeling that they can now deal with the machine gun nuisance, simply and effectively. They do not trouble about the German infantry nowadays, but the machine gunners are a tough lot, all of whom have sworn not to surrender.

More Violent Artillery Fire.

August 21, 11.55 p.m.
General Sir Douglas Haig, in a communique, says there has been violent artillery activity, the British fire being very effective.

The enemy attempted a minor attack near Monquet farm, which was immediately repulsed. A fierce conflagration was caused in the enemy trenches south of Thiepval. Successful mining south of Loos improved our local positions. Successful aeroplane bombing of enemy billets continues. The enemy aeroplanes have been somewhat more enterprising than usual, and some ventured over our lines.

Two German Machines Felled.

August 22, 12.50 a.m.
A Paris communique states: The French batteries bombarded numerous German organisations north and south of the Somme. There has been no infantry action during the day. There is intermittent cannonading on the rest of the front. French aeroplanes have been very active and brought down two German machines.

THE MESOPOTAMIA CAMPAIGN.

Measures for Relief.

August 21, 5.40 p.m.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Lloyd George said that such measures as were practicable had been and were being taken with a view to relieving the units which had suffered from climatic and other causes in Mesopotamia.

The Commission Meetings to be Private.

August 21, 7.25 p.m.
It is officially announced that the Mesopotamia Commission has decided that in view of the extremely confidential nature of the documents upon which the earlier oral evidence will be based, the meetings will be private. Sir Edmund Barrow has given evidence, and the Commission meets to-morrow.

(Continued on page 5.)

ON ELEPHANT ISLAND.

Rescue Effort Fails.

The following message from Sir Ernest Shackleton describes his unsuccessful attempt to rescue the 22 members of his expedition left on Elephant Island:—

Port Stanley (Falkland Islands); June 25th.—I have returned here from the attempt to reach Elephant Island in the vessel kindly lent by the Uruguayan Government, and greatly regret having to report that we were unable to effect the rescue of my comrades left in the hole there.

Ice conditions were much heavier than on the previous attempt I made in May in the *Icon* South Georgia whaler (Captain Thom in command) after I had reached there from Elephant Island.

We encountered stream-ice 60 miles north of Elephant Island. We passed through this successfully and reached within 29 miles of the island, but owing to heavy impenetrable pack, interspersed with numerous icebergs and a high north-west swell, we found it impossible to proceed. The ice stretched in arc from west-north-west through south to north-east, the two horns being 60 miles from the island.

This winter's ice conditions are so bad that the ultimate rescue can only be effected with a wooden steam-vessel or an ice-breaker.

As regards food, there seems to be hope of penguins, as we saw Gentoo penguins at the edge of the ice, and these would supplement the food ashore, which mainly consists of Bovril rationed having high calorific value.

Wild, seeing the ice conditions, would at an early date drastically economise his stores and would go on half rations, supplemented by penguin.

Seven miles north of the ocean camp we formed when the *Endurance* foundered, we left twelve cases of these sledging rations, but I cannot say if the party can reach them.

Though they are hard pressed, hope must not be given up of their ultimate rescue.

ERNEST SHACKLETON.

The whole of Sir Ernest Shackleton's party landed on Elephant Island on April 16th. Eight days later the explorer with five volunteers set out on his hazardous journey to South Georgia to obtain help, leaving the main party on the island under charge of Mr. Frank Wild. On April 24, Sir Ernest Shackleton reckoned the men had five weeks' provisions and full rations, exclusively of the possibilities of obtaining seals.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijon Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Palisade Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijon Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Palisade Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Peak Club—Cinema-graph Entertainment; 9.15 p.m.

Friday, August 25.

Government House.—War Lecture by Mr. Frederic Coleman, F.R.G.S.—9.30 p.m.

Saturday, August 26.

Peak Club.—War Lecture by Mr. Frederic Coleman, F.R.G.S.—9.30 p.m.

NOTICES.

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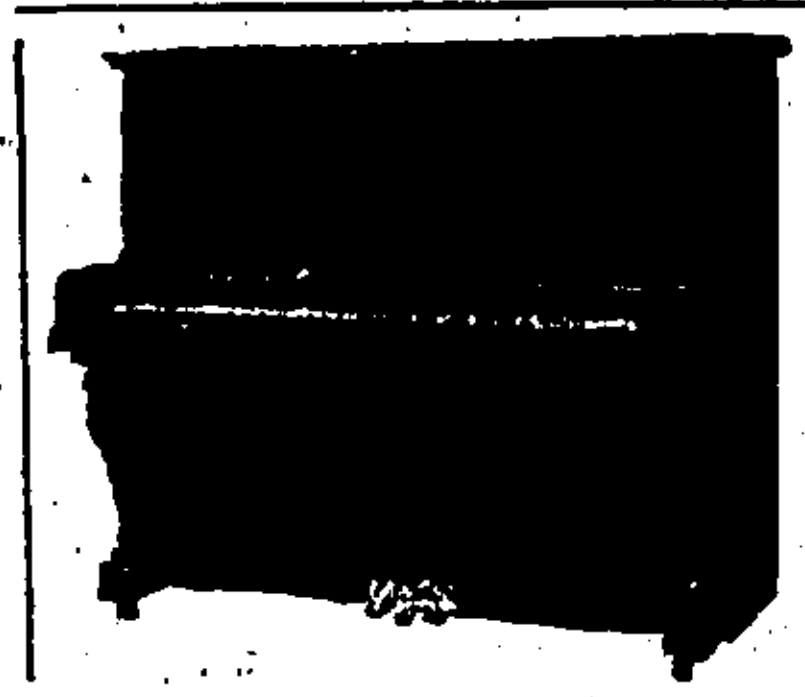
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TELEPHONE NO. 27, 4 DES VETOX ROAD CENTRAL.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Deadly Machine-Gun.
According to statements
received, 90 per cent. of the
wounded in the great offensive of
last month in France received
their injuries from machine-gun
fire.

Military Promotions.

Brigadier-General H. B. Wil-
lisms, D.S.O., promoted to com-
mand a brigade, served as
regimental officer of Engineers in
India and the Far East some
years ago. He has distinguished
himself in the present war, and
has a fine record of service in
South Africa.

Lieut.-Col. Bruce.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. D. Bruce,
Indian Army, who has been pro-
moted to that rank on taking up
the duties of a General Staff Of-
ficer of the first grade, served in
the China Expedition, 1900. He
also served in the North-West
Frontier of India Expedition,
1897-98, and was mentioned in
despatches recently for services
in the present war.

Chinese Labour.

It is announced from Petrograd
that the Commander-in-Chief has
authorized the employment within
the Minsk Government of Chinese
and Koreans to work for private
undertakings provided the em-
ployers furnish them with the
food and clothing to which they
are accustomed. Both in France
and Russia now the shortage of
labour through the war has led to
the use of Chinese labour, against
which there was such a tremen-
dous outcry in England when
the experiment was made in South
Africa. At a time of crisis like
the present there seems no valid
reason why the Allies should not
avail themselves of the plentiful
supply of Chinese coolies who, if
employed under proper conditions,
make excellent labourers for
certain classes of work.—L. and
O. Express.

The F. M. S. Loan.

Referring to the war loan raised
by the Federated Malay States
the Colonial Journal observes
that the Chinese in Malaya had
expressed their strong desire to
help in the war, and large sums
were promised before the issue
was decided on. The only objec-
tion made locally was that the
rate of interest was too high, but
it did not appear at all likely that
local money would be attracted
by a lower rate, and the present
market conditions certainly do
not suggest that better terms
would have been possible. Indeed
the balance of trade is heavily
against London, and some people
have been surprised to find that
London has had to pay for remit-
tances to the colony as dearly as
in the case of certain neutrals.
At the same time the colonial
producer does not get a better
price on this account. The F.M.S.
loan has had a very useful ex-
change function.

A Popular Loan.

Report has it that there are
more buyers than sellers of F.M.S.
War Loan and that the reason is
a steady demand from China for
this safe 6 per cent. investment
—even at a premium. There is
still a certain amount of local
money in small sums awaiting in-
vestment. And on the assumption
that every little helps, it seems a
pity that the British and local
Governments do not make arrange-
ments to sell Exchequer 5 per
cent. Bills through
the local banks. No income tax is
levied and the borrowers deduct
the interest in advance. Although
5 per cent. would not be attractive
in this part of the world as a more
or less permanent investment, a
certain number of people
would probably be content with
this rate of interest for a
year, under the special circum-
stances of the time. Great
Britain has to remit a good deal
of money to Malaya in payment
of tin and rubber, and it cannot
all be accounted for in freight
and exports so money raised
locally would help to adjust the
trade balance which is now
against Great Britain.—Malay
Mail.

For a good solid meal a la
Carte or Table d'Hôte with
Wines & Liquors of France
ALEXANDRA CAFE.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Empire Press Union.
Mr. F. Orosbie Bates, a well-known retired Ceylon journalist, who edited the *Times of Ceylon* for many years, has been appointed Hon. Secretary of the Empire Press Union, the regular Secretary, Mr. Marston, having been called up for active service.

Colonel Arthur Lee Honoured.
The King has been graciously pleased, on the recommendation of Mr. Lloyd George, to confer on Colonel Arthur Lee, M.P., the honour of a K.O.B. (Civil) in recognition of exceptional services rendered to the military forces in the field in connection with the supply of munitions of war. Colonel Lee has travelled widely in the Far East and also in America. He was Professor of Strategy and Tactics at the Royal Military College, Canada, and Military Attaché with the United States Army during the Spanish-American War.

The Roll of Honour.
Lieutenant George Simpson, Durham Light Infantry, who was killed on July 4, was the only son of Mr. and Mrs. George Simpson, The Castle Grange, Devizes, Wilt., and Quorndon, Forest Row, Sussex. He was educated at Marlborough College, and after a three years' course at the Royal School of Mines at Camborne he specialised on the metallurgical side of goldmining. His last appointment was the management of the reduction plant of one of the Redjang Lspong gold mines in Sumatra. Soon after the war broke out he joined the Public School Brigade and after serving for five months as a private he received a commission.

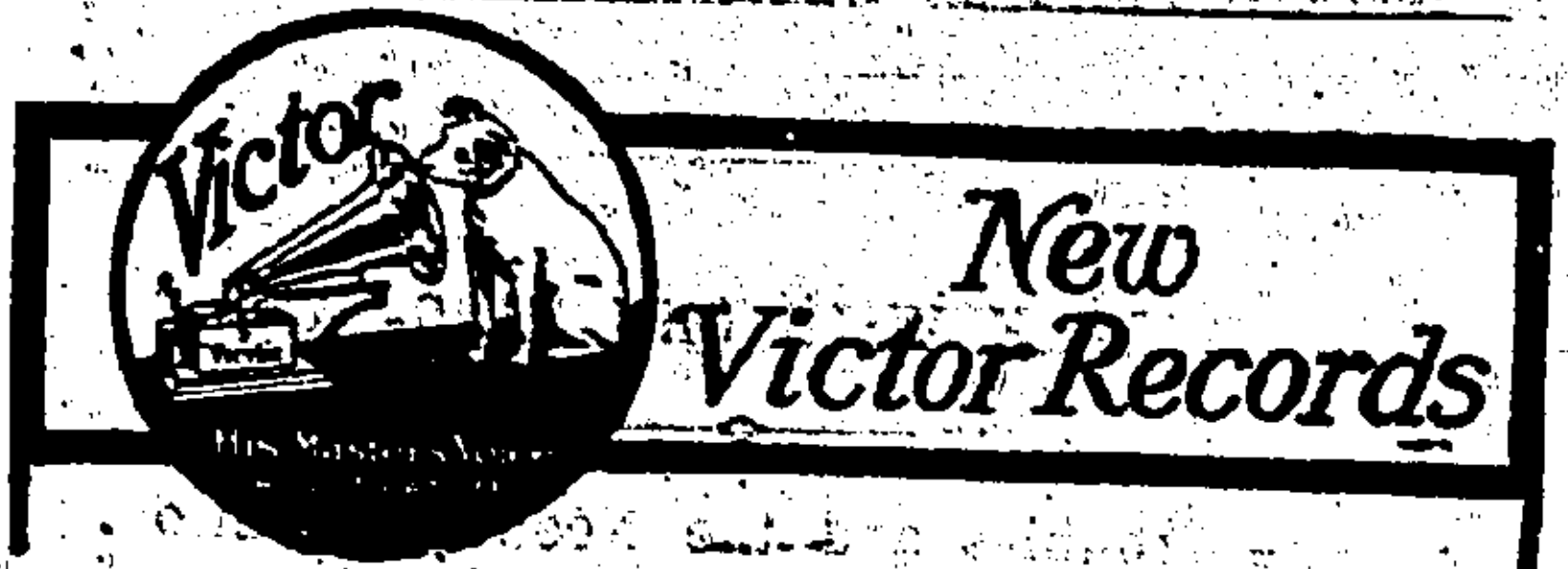
Berlin Newspaper's Loss.
Copenhagen, July 2.—At a general meeting of the shareholders of the *Deutsche Tageszeitung* the report showed that the newspaper finished the business year with a loss of 37,000 marks. The *Tageszeitung* is the chief organ of the Agrarians and of the submarine extremists. Hitherto it has enjoyed the distinction of being the only newspaper to show a large profit during the first five months of the war. The returns for the first year of the war also showed a handsome surplus, but the last few months showed an immense decrease in the popularity of Count Reventlow's doctrines, and not only swallowed previous profits, but resulted in the worst deficit during the newspaper's existence.

Killed in Action.
Second Lieutenant Montague Leonard Price, Middlesex Regiment, was the fourth son of Alfred T. Price, of Montreal, and of Mrs. Price, of South Woodford. He was educated at the Grocers' Company's School. At the age of 17 he went to Canada for his health, but returned after seven months for an operation and remained in England. At the outbreak of war he applied for a commission, and, while waiting, enlisted in the 4th Royal Fusiliers. He was gazetted in June 1915. In April last he was seconded for duty with the trench mortar batteries, and had served in the trenches. His eldest brother, Editor of the *Malay Mail*, Kuala Lumpur, is serving in the Malay States Rifle Volunteers, and another brother is with the Royal Fusiliers. His father was employed in the *Times* office for 33 years.

"At the Head of his Men."
Second Lieutenant George Russell Money, Middlesex Regiment, killed on July 1, was the youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Money, 25, Cadogan-gardens, S.W. He was educated at Aldenham, went to Ceylon in 1910, and later to the Federated Malay States, where he was an assistant on the Kamassan Rubber Estate, Selangor, until the outbreak of war. He returned to England and received a commission in the Middlesex Regiment, proceeding to the front in August, 1915, and was for a time attached to the 18th London Regiment, being subsequently transferred to the Middlesex Regiment. A letter from a brother officer announcing his death states:—"He died at the head of his men going over the German trenches."

If you have lost your appetite for one of the big variety of dainty dishes at the ALEXANDRA CAFE is sure to tempt you.

NOTICES.



- 17787 Serenade (Ordia) Vessela's Italian Band
La Masola-Spanish Serenade
17835 A Perfect Day Violin-Cello-Piano. Mc Kee Trio
Mother Machree
18042 Peer Cyst Suite-Hall of the Victor Concert Orch
Mountain Kings
Peer Cyst Suite-Anitra's Dance
Tristan & Isolde Isolde's Victor Herbert's
Tribute-Dreams Liebestrod
55041 Traume-Dreams Liebestrod
88465 Manella Mia (Song) Caruso
88201 Samson et Delile-Amour, vien alder (Song) Louis Homer
64342 Good-Bye Sweetheart, Good-Bye (Song) McCormack
64530 In A Condola-Improptu, Violin Solo Mischa Elman
74402 Valse Triste-Sibelius Maud Powell
70112 Doughie the Baker (Comic Song) Harry Lauder

MOUTRIE'S.



N. LAZARUS.

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN.

THE ONLY
EUROPEAN OPTICIAN
IN THE COLONY.

DOCTORS' PRESCRIPTIONS ACCURATELY FILLED.

N. LAZARUS

NOTE THE ADDRESS. OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN
25, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

SIR VICTOR HORSLEY'S DEATH.

Heat Stroke in Mesopotamia.

We regret to announce that Sir Victor Horsley died on Sunday last, July 16, from heat stroke while serving as a consultant with the Forces in Mesopotamia. Sir Victor volunteered for service in Mesopotamia last March, after he became aware of the bad conditions prevailing. His patriotic and unselfish offer was accepted, and he left at once for India, from which country he went to the scene of operations. At first he was stationed at the base at Basra, but within a short period he passed up to Amara, where, it is stated, his death took place.

All those who were privileged to know the late surgeon will feel that this last sacrifice for his country was but the consummation of a life full of sacrifice and of generous patriotism. Sir Victor did not consider his years when the chance of being useful offered itself, and the welfare of our soldiers was his first anxiety. Very early in the war he was in France on behalf of the British Red Cross Society, and later, on being gazetted colonel, he was sent to Egypt as a consultant by Sir Alfred Keogh. He had served also in the Boer War.

Sir Victor Horsley was not only a very distinguished surgeon; he was a pioneer in the field of scientific medicine, one of those rare men who seek out new paths into the unknown, and lay their foundation on which all those who follow after must build. His work on the surgery of the brain belongs to this category, as also does the experimental study of the ductless glands which he carried out with so great eagerness and enthusiasm. In 1884, for example, he proved by experiment that the disease myxoedema was caused by the absence of the thyroid gland. It was his generous custom to invite other workers to his laboratory and to place his resources at their disposal; he would carry out all the delicate manipulations necessary at the request of any colleague, and would then resign to that colleague all the credit of the work accomplished.

Supreme in his own sphere, Sir Victor took an active interest in social questions. His abhorrence of alcohol and his efforts to restrict the sale and use of it are well known. Not less well known

at the time was his championship of the woman suffrage movement. He contested the University of London as a Liberal, and was prospective candidate for Market Harborough on temperance and woman suffrage lines, though on these grounds he was afterwards refused the support of the officials. He was vice-chairman of the London County Council Subcommittee of Inquiry into the Medical Inspection and Treatment of School Children and also vice-president of the English League for the Taxation of Land Values. His strong personality and unyielding adherence to his convictions frequently brought him into collision with his opponents, but none ever denied to him the respect and honour, for above all things he was a man.

Honours were showered on him by almost every university and learned society in the world. In 1885 he was secretary to the Royal Commission on Hydrophobia; from 1891 to 1893 he was Fullerian Professor at the Royal Institution; from 1893-1896 he was Professor of Pathology to University College. He was first medalist of the Lancelot Prize in 1911; Royal Medalist of the Royal Society; L.L.D. and D.O.L. Montreal and McGill University; Foreign Associate of the Academy of Medicine, Paris, of the Academy of Wissenschaft, Berlin; member of the Science Society of Sweden in succession to Lord Lister; member of learned societies in Rome, Petrograd, Budapest, Vienna, and Philadelphia. He was awarded the Cameron gold medal and the Fothergill gold medal, and was first chairman of the representative meeting of the British Medical Association. He held the post of surgeon to the National Hospital for Paralysis and Epilepsy in 1886, and was Emeritus Professor of Clinical Surgery and Consulting Surgeon at University College Hospital, where he received his medical education. Born in Kensington in 1857, he was 59 years of age at the time of his death. He was the son of the late J. O. Horsley, R.A., and married, in 1887, Eldred, third daughter of Sir Frederick Bramwell, who, with two sons and a daughter, survives him. He held the degree of M.D. (Halle) and was a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons and of the Royal Society. In 1902 he was knighted. —*Times*.

Prepaid Advertisements

ONE CENT PER WORD
FOR EACH INSERTION.

TO LET.

TO LET.—Offices in Princes Building. Apply to: SHEWAN TOMES & CO. Liquidators—Reuter Broker-mann & Co.

TO LET.—Chater's Bungalow, No. 66 Nathan Road, Kowloon. Apply to CHATER and MODY, 5 Queen's Road Central.

TO LET.—Furnished Rooms, with or without Board; Bath-room to each Room. Electricity throughout. Apply Palace Hotel, Kowloon.

TO LET.—From 1st September, 1916, first floor, 38 Nathan Road, Kowloon, (Dairy Farm Co.'s premises.) Apply:—The Dairy Farm Co., Ltd., Hongkong.

TO LET.—No. 4, Des Voeux Road Central, First Floor. The commodious dwelling house with offices, servants' quarters, etc. No. 4, Shamen, Canton, from 1st June at present in the occupation of the Imperial Russian Consulate. Apply to: DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

TO LET.—Offices at 2 Connaught Road. Offices in King's Buildings. House in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road. Nos. 1 and 2, West End Terrace, Canton. Apply: THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—Three-roomed Flat in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon.

Four-roomed flats in May Road, with every modern convenience, including English baths and kitchen ranges, hot water and water carriage system. A few flats specially designed to accommodate three bachelors at reasonable rentals. Immediate possession. Four-roomed Houses in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

Two roomed-flats in Nathan Road, Kowloon. Apply to: HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD. Alexandra Buildings.

THE FAR EAST IN PARLIAMENT.

Russo-Japanese Treaty.
The Lost German Colonies.

(July 13) Replying to Sir E. Cornwall, who inquired what communications had passed between His Majesty's Government and other Governments, particularly those of Russia and Japan, with regard to the new Russo-Japanese Treaty.

Lord R. Cecil said: The terms of the treaty were communicated to His Majesty's Government confidentially before publication, and His Majesty's Government thereupon expressed to both the Japanese and Russian Governments their great satisfaction on its conclusion. Otherwise no communications have passed between His Majesty's Government and the Governments concerned, and it does not therefore seem necessary to lay any paper on the table. (17th) Lord E. Cecil, replying to a question by Sir E. Cornwall as to which of the German colonies, other than those under the Colonial Office or the Government of the Dominions, had been entirely taken over by the Allies; and which Power was responsible for the administration in each case, said the Caroline and Marshall Islands in the Pacific, with the exception of the Island of Nauru, are being administered by the Japanese Government, as is also the district of Kiao-chow in China.

TO LET.

TO LET.—First Class shop in Chater Road next Moutrie's, lane at rear. Apply.—Clark & Co.

TO LET.—From 1st May, 1916, Offices, 2nd Floor, St. George's Building. Apply to: SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

ONE LARGE ROOM on the Top Floor of No. 2 Queen's Building. Apply.—Thoresen & Co.

LOST.

LOST.—A WHITE CAT, with Brown Tail and patches, from No. 2 Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon. Finder will be rewarded.

WANTED.

WANTED.—Competent Stenographer and typist requires Situation. Reply to "P.C." c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED an Assistant English Teacher for Diocesan School.—Apply to The Headmaster.

WANTED.—A competent compositor for moderate-sized Hotel. Apply stating Particulars to "Hotel" c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.—Experienced Shipmaster seeks re-engagement. First-class references. British and American certificates.—"Shipmaster" c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.—Typewriting: Manuscript of every kind accurately and neatly typed at short notice by Englishman. Terms 30 cents per folio. Commercial correspondence in English for Chinese business gentlemen a speciality. Write "Despatch." "Hongkong Telegraph."

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—One 10½ H.P. Hornsby Ackroyd Oil Engine complete with and coupled direct of one 6 K.W. Continuous Current Shunt Wound Dynamo to 50/70 volts with shunt regulator. ALSO One Switch-board for Accumulators. Dynamo, &c., complete with instruments for 100 Amps. For further particulars apply to Messrs. Linstead & Davis, Alexandra Buildings, Hongkong 15th September, 1915.

GENERAL NEWS.

Present at Tsingtau.
Major E. W. Jones, South Wales Borderers, who was with his battalion in the operations at Tsingtau, has been appointed commandant of a machine-gun training centre.

Dutch Officer's Death.
The death is reported at The Hague of the late Lieut.-Colonel of the Netherlands East Indian Army, H. M. Tersteeghe. The deceased was born in Amsterdam in 1828. He was a Knight 3rd class in the Military Willems Order; he held the Bont Expedition Cross (1859), and the decoration for "important military operations" with the Acheen bar (1873-74).

CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
From SHANGHAI, KOBE, and MOJI.

THE Steamship

"SANTHIA," having arrived from the above ports, consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at consignees' risk and expense into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd., Agents. Hongkong, 22nd August, 1916.

NOTICES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

CHEAVIN'S

GERM-PROOF

HIGH PRESSURE AND DRIP FILTERS.

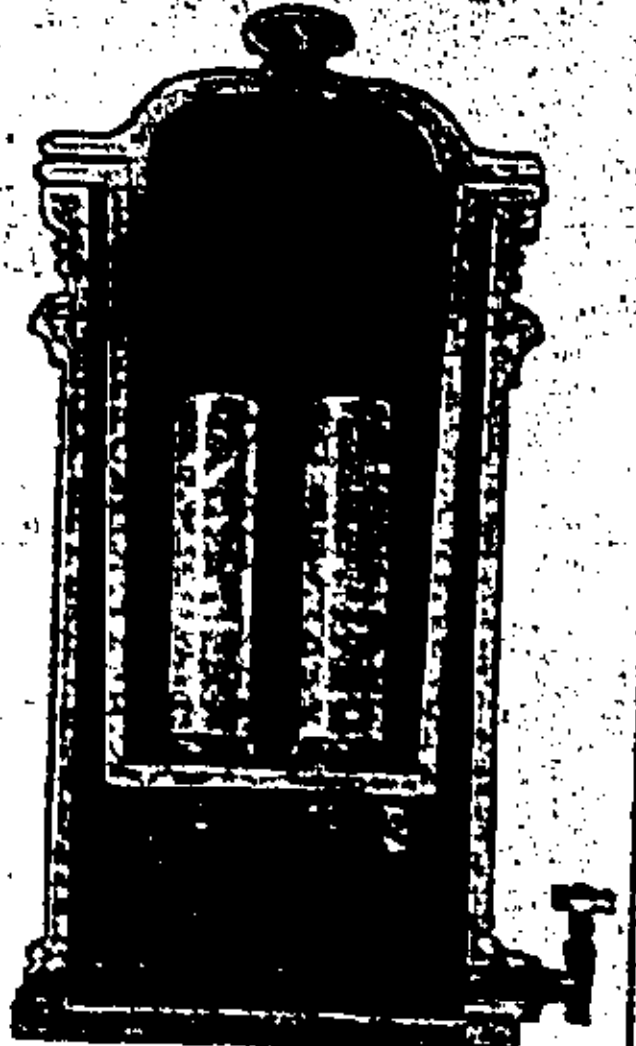
The most satisfactory Filters on the Pasteur system yet introduced, combining Rapidity of Action with Perfect Efficiency.

STOCKED IN FIVE SIZES.

FILTER CYLINDERS.

FOR

CHEAVIN'S BERKEFELD and BROWNLOW FILTERS



YOU WANT A MOTOR CAR ?

ALL RIGHT.

PHONE 1036

THE EXILE GARAGE.

33-35 DES VOEUX ROAD,

Where You will get Expert Service and every Satisfaction

JUST ARRIVED

A. G. COUSIS & CO'S

Egyptian Cigarettes.

DUBEC SUPERIOR in tins of 50s \$1.40

" " " " 100s 2.70

No. 6 CORK TIPPED " " 50s .85

ISIS " " " 50s .75

ISIS " " " 100s 1.40

FINE GOLD TIPPED " " 20s .45

SOLE AGENTS:

HONGKONG CIGAR STORE.

HOTEL MANSIONS.

G. R.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

Any European, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Captain Superintendent of Police, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel of the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily. Hongkong 9th July, 1915.

An INTERIM DIVIDEND of ONE DOLLAR (\$1.) per share for the six months ending 30th June, 1916, will be payable on MONDAY, the 28th August, 1916, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 23rd August, 1916, to MONDAY, 28th August, 1916, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers.

THE BANK OF CHINA, CANTON.

NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the payment of due coupons of the Chinese Government 6% Internal Loan Bonds of the Third and Fourth Years will be made by us at the Office of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, No. 1 Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, while our Canton Office is temporarily closed.

MAN LOONG.
FIRST-CLASS PRESERVED, SINGLES AND SOY MANUFACTURES
Factory at Yuenhai
OFFICE: No. 24, Des Voeux Road, W.
Telephone No. 177 & K. 12.
We are the leading manufacturers in this class of Goods. Our Fruit & Ginger are all fresh and of the first quality. Our Syrup is prepared from the best quality of sugar. We give our special attention to the welfare of our customers.

WATSON'S FINEST OLD BROWN BRANDY



E
QUALITY.
25 Years
IN WOOD.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
HONGKONG.
Telephone 616.

The object of this paper is to publish correct information, serve to the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

報刊無非藉廣事聞要訪探大正通官國報本

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union
Office address: 11, Ice House St.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1916.

THE OVERCROWDING EVIL.

Much of the time at yesterday's meeting of the Sanitary Board was occupied on matters arising out of overcrowding in the Chinese quarters of the Colony, caused by the recent influx of natives from Canton in consequence of the troubles in Kwangtung Province. The unofficial members of the Board who were mainly instrumental in raising the issue, performed a real public service in procuring a series of official statements and replies from the Government representatives present on various aspects of this problem, though in our opinion these utterances will not totally remove the very general belief that overcrowding—and dangerous overcrowding, too—still persists in Chinatown. We make that remark after reflecting on two facts: (1) that there are very clearly defined laws in existence for coping with the evil; and (2) that the President of the Board admits that it has not been possible to enforce these laws in their entirety.

Now, the law on overcrowding in Hongkong is, as we say, altogether free from ambiguity. It lays down clearly the floor space and cubic area which shall be provided for the occupants of domestic buildings; prohibits householders or tenants from letting or sub-letting, or allowing to be used, any portion of a building which is in an overcrowded condition; provides the machinery for effecting an abatement of congestion; and gives the Sanitary Department's officers power to indict in English and Chinese, by number, how many persons may sleep in these buildings. We do not say that the law could not be improved, especially in regard to the length of time taken to secure an abatement of overcrowding, but we do contend that if the law, even as it stands, were rigidly enforced, the conditions would be far better than they are to-day. It is not over-stating the facts to say that, even in normal times, overcrowding among the Chinese does exist in Hongkong—whether due to insufficiency of accommodation or to other causes does not greatly matter. According to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, there is sufficient housing room in Hongkong to cope with all the refugees who have come into the Colony since the Canton troubles began. Apparently he makes this statement after receiving information which warrants him in making it. All we can say on that point is that the information will come with as much surprise to the general public as it does to us. Mr. Hallifax contends that there is ample room, and that it is merely a question of distribution of the newcomers into the Colony. What we should like to ask, however, is why, if this is the case, rents have risen so enormously? If there is room for everybody, why need anybody pay more than normal rent?

But the chief point which emerged from the meeting, to our way of thinking, is the Government's admission that "the exceptional circumstances" recently prevailing have made it "impossible to enforce the law as to overcrowding in its entirety." To put it bluntly, this means that, for one reason or another, the authorities are unable to insist on proper precautions in the interests of public health when these periodical influxes from Canton occur. In other words, they cannot cope with an emergency of this kind, though they know that it is bound continually to recur. Either one of two sets of circumstances is true—firstly, that the existing law is inadequate, or, secondly, that the sanitary staff is insufficiently large to put it into operation. Which is it? The fact of the matter is that someone has to suffer whether the law is enforced or whether it is not. But the Government would appear to be hesitating to take a strong line simply because alien refugees, with no stake in the Colony, may be inconvenienced thereby. The Hongkong ratepayer may suffer hardships and dangers by reason of the influx of undesirable, bringing as much crime and disease into the Colony as they wish—that, apparently, does not matter. Charity, however, should begin at home. Hongkong's interests should be placed first; those of the refugees last. Until we have evidence that the authorities realise that point, we cannot believe that they are doing all that they might in the public interest. The law must be enforced, and enforced rigorously, too. And if it is found to operate too slowly, then it must be amended to meet the needs of the situation, for presumably the law was framed to cope with extraordinary as well as normal conditions.

The Spread of Disease.

We were glad to see that at yesterday's meeting of the Sanitary Board both Mr. Bowley and Dr. Osorio brought forward the question of the prevention of the introduction into the Colony of cholera and other diseases. The former member specifically referred to the danger of such diseases being brought into Hongkong by Chinese from the adjacent Province, while the latter's query was mainly directed to ascertaining the measures to be taken in the event of an outbreak here. The answer to Dr. Osorio's question was satisfactory, in the sense that it revealed the Government as having considered the possibility of a local epidemic and showed that arrangements have been made to cope with such a situation, should it unfortunately arise. The medical authorities are apparently very much alive to the dangers of the situation, and credit must be given them for their evident anxiety, revealed in the precautionary steps they are taking, to safeguard the public health. A cholera scourge would be a terrible thing in Hongkong just now, and the authorities appear to realise that fact.

Further Precautions Needed.

What, however, is not fully realised is the advisability, in matters of this sort, of erring, if erring at all, on the right side. "The Government," we are told, "has no intimation that cholera is prevalent at any place in Kwangtung Province." But, while it may not have received any official notification to that effect, it is quite possible—and even probable—that the disease is in evidence in the adjoining Province just now. That it is occurring in Macao the Government admits; hence the prohibitions which have been enforced against the Portuguese Colony. And if cholera is prevalent in Macao, there are strong possibilities of its spreading to Canton and adjacent ports which have intercourse with the Portuguese Settlement. We showed the other day the futility of the order prohibiting Chinese landing here from Macao when they can easily make the journey via Canton. Another and even easier route would be by way of Kowloon.

The Dangers.

As to Canton itself, the British Consul there is able to say that, "so far as his information goes," there have only been three or four isolated cases of cholera there. But who knows in reality what invades the disease has made among the hundreds of thousands of Chinese in Canton? At any rate, it would be only common prudence to guard against the possibility of infection from this quarter, and in the present circumstances no one should be permitted to land here from Canton without first being medically examined. With the regulations as they are, we feel sure that the medical authorities are doing their best, but they are handicapped by the fact that those regulations do not go far enough. If stringent restrictions are needed against Macao, they are almost equally required against ports in free communication with Macao; otherwise, the steps taken may very quickly be rendered of no account. We have no wish to raise a "hoax" on this question, but common-sense shows that all that needs to be done is not being done.

THE CHOLERA AT NAGASAKI.

No Signs of Abatement.

The cholera epidemic at Nagasaki does not show signs of abatement, says the *Japan Chronicle*. Up to noon of the 14th instant 109 cases had been reported, of which 48 had proved fatal. A large number of people are said to be leaving the city owing to the epidemic. At Nagasaki-mura temporary isolation sheds are in course of construction, as the existing accommodation is insufficient.

DAY BY DAY.

EVERY MAN KNOWS WHAT HE THINKS OF HIMSELF. HE FANCIES THAT HE KNOWS WHAT OTHERS THINK OF HIM. BUT NEVER, BY A MERCIFUL PROVISION, IS HE PERMITTED REALLY TO KNOW WHAT OTHERS THINK OF HIM.

The Weather.

At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 72; dull. (1915, 78 dull.)
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 80; dull. (1915, 84 dull.)

The Mails.

Siberian Mail.—Arrived per a.s. Hitachi Maru to day.
Siberian Mail.—Closes per a.s. Shantung at 3 p.m. to-morrow.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 1.9-16d.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the second anniversary of the Battle of Mons.

"Stopping of Heat."

To-day, according to the Chinese calendar, is the festival of Ch'u-shu, or "Stopping of Heat."

To-morrow's Auction.

Mr. G. P. Lammert is selling valuable household furniture at 2, Humphrey's Buildings, Kowloon, at 2.30 p.m. to-morrow.

Rubber Dividend.

Messrs. Benjamin and Potts advise us that the Ayer Tawah Rubber Co. Ltd. has declared a third interim dividend of one Taal.

Dinner and Smoker.

Messrs. J. Coker and J. Malcolm, of the Naval Torpedo Depot; who are shortly leaving for Home, will be the guests at a dinner and smoking concert at the Palace Hotel, Kowloon, to-night, commencing at 8.30.

A Fierce Fight.

Two Chinese were found fighting last night, and one of them was so badly injured that he had to be sent to the Government Civil Hospital, where he is still detained, suffering from a fractured skull. The other man was remanded at the Court this morning on a charge of assault.

Vagrants.

The case in which two Russians and a Finn were charged with an offence under the Vagrancy Act was dealt with by Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning. Two of the men were sent to the House of Detention and the other was discharged in order that he might find work.

Tied Round their Legs.

Inspector Gordon charged two Chinese at the Magistracy this morning, with being in possession of opium at Kowloon Railway Station yesterday. The drug was found tied round their legs. Fines of \$850 and \$750, respectively, were imposed by Mr. E. A. Haselard, or, in the alternative, three months' hard labour each.

LANGKAT OUTPUT.

Messrs. Benjamin and Potts advise us that the Langkat output is as follows:—			
August	1	...	Tons 160
"	2	...	128
"	3	...	120
"	4	...	134
"	5	...	134
"	6	...	134
"	7	...	125
"	8	...	119
"	9	...	123
"	10	...	115
"	11	...	111
"	12	...	130
"	13	...	125
"	14	...	123
"	15	...	109
"	16	...	109
"	17	...	119
"	18	...	112
"	19	...	101
"	20	...	108
"	21	...	112
"	22	...	118
Total to 22nd inst. 2,655			
Daily average 120.68			

KWANGTUNG'S NEW CIVIL GOVERNOR.

A TALK WITH CHU HING-LAN.

The Troubles and the Needs of Canton.

If all that was told to the Telegraph yesterday, during a lengthy conversation with H.E. Chu Hing-lan—the newly-appointed Civil Governor of Kwangtung—should come to pass, that part of China which Hongkong is primarily concerned may be regarded as within reasonable distance of the end of its troubles. Perhaps the most accurate description of the new official would be "a cautious enthusiast." Chu Hing-lan is full of ideas, but he is just as full of desire for information, and of anxiety to feel the ground in front of him before stepping out. On the Westerner who meets him for the first time he creates a strongly favourable impression. He would be called a tall man, even among Europeans; his bearing is dignified without being stiff or unduly formal, and it suggests that he is a shrewd and patient man, prepared to admit that most questions have at least two sides: a man not by any means lacking in energy or determination, and one not easily fooled.

Now and then we began to think that it was he who was doing the interviewing, for, before proceeding to a new point, he would begin to ask questions that betrayed a very healthy hunger for information, from any and every source, as to localities and conditions in South China. In a word, he is manifestly open to suggestions. He knows, too, how to strike a happy middle between over-modesty and over-self-reliance; he entirely lacks the egotism occasionally noticeable in the "young" Chinese, and he shows every sign of being an official who suggests rather than orders—with a tolerable amount of confidence that his suggestions will be listened to and obeyed.

It is evident that, in him, the new President has a loyal and trusted helper, who believes in him to the full. "Li Yuan-hung," he said, speaking through a Mandarin interpreter, "is the man whom China has long wanted. He is the embodiment of straightforwardness, and no one can know him without respecting him. His high and irreproachable character will make him not only liked but obeyed. People will always obey a man when they know that they can trust him unreservedly."

"So there ends all talk of a monarchy for China?" we remarked.

"Absolutely. The monarchy idea is completely abolished; dead," Mr. Chu said with strong emphasis. "The movement died when Yuan Shih-k'ai died. Li Yuan-hung is a Republican to the very soul of him."

"But," we ventured, "surely the instincts of the Chinese as a whole must remain monarchical for a very long time to come."

Mr. Chu shook his head. "I don't believe it. There has been too much talk about China's monarchical instinct. After all, what do the people in general know about how they are governed? It is not a question of instinct at all; or at least we will say that the instinct is quite immaterial. The matter is just one of education. The people are waiting to be taught, and will learn readily enough under properly qualified teachers. China is starving, for want of what?—Education."

We hinted that the main occupation of the Chinese in recent times seemed to be petty civil war.

"That is so," said the Governor, "but under new conditions that is, happily, going to be ended."

"How soon?"

"That, of course, is difficult to say. Such strife as has been going on in China is not made to cease all in a moment. I feel confident, however, that—at the outside—the next twelve months will see all quarrelling at an end."

"Including the Kwangtung trouble?"

"That," said Mr. Chu grimly, "is not going to be a question of months; and I hope not of weeks. That particular trouble is going to stop; and very quickly."

"But how?"

"In the first place, the Central Government will separate the combatants: put them as far away, one from another, as possible. They can't fight without being close together. They have their orders and, unless these are obeyed speedily, the Peking Government will be obliged to take measures that will not be at all pleasant to the disobedient ones."

"Of course you have formed your opinion as to who is in the right?"

"It is all such a small matter," Chu Hing-lan said contemptuously—and evasively. "What are they quarrelling about? Such small things! The merest trifles! And how sad it is that they should have chosen the neighbourhood of a great city like Canton for their operations! Think of the amount of suffering that has been caused among civilians. Think of the number of lives lost."

"Have there really been many casualties? The public has little means of knowing."

"The papers have exaggerated the numbers. I cannot tell you, even approximately, what they amount to; but they are not negligible."

"And you are confident that you can stop the fighting?"

"I am. I don't like to see this quarrelling, and it will have to come to an end," Mr. Chu said with renewed emphasis.

"Is it indiscreet to ask how the President regards Lung Chai-kwong?"

"He regards him as one who is obeying his orders," was the answer—given unhesitatingly. "And that accounts for the Central Government's decision as to the 'placing' of the other parties to the quarrel. Shum Chun-huen is ordered to leave, and I have not the smallest doubt that he will obey. Li Lieh-kwan and Chan Kwong-ming will go to Peking forthwith. So you see that, with the principals separated, there is not much likelihood of a continuance of fighting."

"And what about General Lung?"

"He, as a matter of course, will take up his military appointment."

"It is said that he has refused to take up that appointment except under certain conditions—one of which was that he should be allowed an army or bodyguard of about twenty or thirty thousand men."

"I have heard the story," Mr. Chu said, smiling; "but I am not prepared to say how much or how little truth there is in it."

"Why does not Luk Wing-ting obey the President's orders and come to Canton?"

"Perhaps he is afraid that his soldiers and those of General Lung would not agree."

"But you say that all fighting is to stop?"

"I do. It is quite easy to stop it, in view of the Central Government's orders. If it is not ended, those responsible will be heavily punished."

"You have still said nothing as to the real cause of the fighting."

"What is there to say? Both sides have been getting into a bad temper," Mr. Chu said with a wave of the hand. "You must surely know that, when the whole country was aroused by the late President's monarchical ambitions, it was necessary to make preparations for the sending of troops northwards in order to bring pressure to bear on Yuan, Li Lieh-kwan and Chan Kwong-ming, who among others, had decided to oppose Yuan Shih-k'ai, asked Lung Chai-kwong to supply them with munitions; and this Lung refused. They then asked permission to take their

troops through Kwangtung Province, and General Lung at first gave his consent, but afterwards withdrew it. At this, Li Lieh-kwan took violent offence. I think that sums up the matter."

We then asked Chu Hing-lan as to his own next move.

"I expect to leave for Canton to-morrow," he said. "I shall take up my quarters in the Civil Governor's yamen, and shall proceed to business at once.—As to my policy? Well, I have not been to Canton yet. A definite line of action can only be formulated after proper investigation. Naturally the first step will be to put an end to this fighting, by a general shifting of troops. Immediately after, I must restore and endeavour to improve the river communication, which is decidedly bad at present: so much so that commerce is being impeded and many poor folk are starving. I can't have all those gunboats cleared out without delay. And then it will be necessary to deal with the financial situation, which is deplorable. I am aware that this presents many difficulties. Fighting is still going on and the taxes are either not being collected at all or else are being collected in an improper manner. The taxation business will require special attention."

"So will the pirates," we observed.

"I have already said that one of my first acts will be to deal with the river communication. The pirates are included."

Here we remarked that Admiral Li Wo, in a *Telegraph* interview some two years ago, had said that plans had then been made for dealing with the pirates by means of a system of river gunboats—and that these had never been carried out.

"Well, Admiral Li Wo's plans are going to be carried out now," said Chu Hing-lan curtly.

The talk then turned to the matter of the periodical floods, and it became evident that the new Governor had already given no inconsiderable amount of thought thereto. He asked as to the methods already tried, and as to those followed in European countries, with evidently keen interest.

"The Central Government has sent down a man to deal with the matter," he said, "and I have great hopes that everything possible will be done.—Then, of course there are many other things that will require attention, to all of which I undertake to devote whatever ability and energy I possess. I know, all too well, what an immense task lies ahead. There are questions of police, of opening up trading centres, of railways, mines and industries, to say nothing of the reclaiming of waste lands. Most important of all, however, are military and educational matters. The last in particular will have my constant care. To my mind, education and an efficient army are inseparable. I do not claim to possess a big knowledge of military affairs, though I have not neglected the study of these. I received my military training at Peiyang military school and, during my tenure of office in the Amur Province as military and civil governor, I realised that a general's first duty is to educate his officers and men; and at that task I worked very hard. I have devoted a lot of thought to the military situation in Kwangtung Province, and I am practically convinced that conscription is more than necessary. I tried it on the Amur, and it was certainly successful."

"But would you call the Cantonese essentially a fighting people?"

"They must learn; they must learn. All in good time. If the boys are properly trained they will make sufficiently good men. We want," continued the Governor, "to get right down to the foundation of things. Let us start from the beginning; let us establish a proper system of primary education—nay, even of Kindergarten, and work steadily and patiently upwards. West of education underlies all the troubles of my country, and I am determined, as far as possible, to alter this."

"You are entirely in favour, then, of a Western education for your people?"

(Continued on page 5.)

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 1.)

AN INDIAN ARMY QUESTION.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

August 21, 7.15 p.m.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Chamberlain said that discretionary powers had been given the authorities at Bombay to act without reference to Simla in urgent cases of officers involved in the Raj. The Raj is arranging to re-start the old commissariat in the garden of Sheikh Hotman, and is investigating the question of the supply of ice to the troops at Aden.

THE NORTH SEA AFFAIR.

August 22, 5.30 a.m.
Naval experts commenting on the North Sea affair are of opinion that the retreat of the Germans after an abortive raid affords an irrefutable demonstration that the Germans recognise how securely the command of the sea rests with Admiral Jellicoe. The Germans' tactics were, a futile effort to impress outsiders.

STORMY SCENES IN HUNGARIAN PARLIAMENT.

August 22, 4.05 a.m.
Latest estimates show that the German army on the Somme comprises 270 battalions.

The German General Staff is making desperate efforts to ward off a decisive engagement before the winter, in order to obtain breathing space to prepare for a further campaign in the spring.

Meanwhile, Hungary is increasingly restive, and there have been stormy scenes in Parliament, the deputies denouncing the German advance and denouncing the Germans.

KWANGTUNG'S NEW CIVIL GOVERNOR.

(Continued from page 4.)

"Yes—with reservations. You must not think, from what I have said, that I am one of those who want to get to the top of the mountain without climbing. I realise that some of our people have failed because they have tried to progress too fast, and have not been content to begin at the beginning. Many of the Chinese have visited Western countries; have seen all that has been accomplished by modern civilisation and education, and they have said to themselves: 'If foreigners can do this, so can we.' It is good that they should be inspired to think such a thing. But—have they taken the trouble to learn by what very slow degrees the foreigners reached their present position? It seems to me that your country, for instance, has been a great Power simply by the means of laying one very, very thin layer of civilisation on another, until you got the entire structure. With you it was such a gradual, imperceptible process, from savagery upwards—and I am afraid that some of the Chinese are a little slow to understand this. I have told you what my ideas are. If, presently, you hear that this or that has not been done, you must not jump to the conclusion that I have forgotten what I undertook to do. I know, by past experience, how necessary it is—particularly in certain directions—to proceed slowly. I am prepared to have to begin from the very bottom, as well as to have to combat a good deal of ignorance among the illiterate class. But I am determined that everything with which I have to do shall be carried out honestly and efficiently—however slowly. Kwangtung wants schools, it wants a well trained army and scores of other things, including the proper taking of a census; and all this I will do my best to bring about."

In conclusion, His Excellency spoke with the utmost warmth of the cordial manner in which he had been received in Hongkong, by Chinese and British alike.

"I am very greatly taken with this Colony," he said. "I like everything that I see; and especially the systematic manner in which the place is planned. The British have accomplished wonders in Hongkong. Only a very efficient Municipal Service could have handled things so well. I should like to say too, that I admire the Western spirit—not only its immense capacity for the quick transaction of business, but also its persistence. In your perseverance and your unity I see your strength; and this, I am hopeful, China is fast coming to realise."

CHINESE SOLDIER'S CONCUBINE.

Alleged Theft of Money and Jewellery.

Mr. A. M. Preston appeared to prosecute, at the Police Court this morning, in a case in which a woman was charged with stealing \$6,000 worth of money, jewellery and clothing.

It appears that a captain in the Canton Army sent this woman, his concubine, to Hongkong with the articles and when he arrived here he found her keeping company with another man, and refusing to give back the property. He informed the Police and the woman was arrested at Kowloon last evening.

A remand until Friday was granted.

VANCOUVER HOSPITAL.

Established by Former Hongkong Nurse.

In the presence of a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen, the Rev. Owen Bulkeley recently declared open the new medical and maternity hospital which Mrs. Webb has established at Cedarhurst, 1298 Fifty-first Avenue East, South Vancouver, B. C. The ceremony was performed during a garden party given in the beautiful grounds surrounding the building in aid of the St. Mary's Parish Church. Mrs. Webb, after a short speech, presented Mr. Bulkeley with the key with which he opened the doors of the hospital, and entering led the party through the one public and two private wards with which it has at present been fitted up. After dedicating the wards Mr. Bulkeley asked Councillor Winram to address the gathering. He referred to the grant of \$5,000 made yearly to the Vancouver General Hospital to take care of indigent poor from the municipality, and said a local hospital was a badly required institution in South Vancouver. He promised on behalf of the council its heartiest support, and declared that the Provincial government should also assist it. The superintendent, Mrs. Webb, is a graduate of the Royal Infirmary, Liverpool, and was for 21 years in the Hongkong government hospital.

In connection with the above, which is from a Vancouver newspaper, it is interesting to recall that Mrs. Webb (formerly Mrs. Acker) was the first trained nurse in Hongkong. She arrived here in 1881 and was appointed in 1883 Matron to the Female Medical Department of the Government Civil Hospital, remaining in the service until 1902 and retiring on her marriage to Captain Webb.

THE CANTON SITUATION.

The Civil Governor.

We have no further news to-day as to the doings either at Sheng-lung or at Shumohun. The latest movements in and about Canton city are related below by our own correspondent.

We gather that elaborate preparations are being made in Canton for the reception of the new Civil Governor, H.E. Mr. Hing-lan, who is due to leave Hongkong to-day. He will proceed, we are informed, direct to the Civil Governor's Yamen. Yesterday Mr. Chu was called on by H.E. the Governor, and was subsequently entertained to tiffin at Government House.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

The Situation at the Moment.

Canton, Aug. 22.

For about a week there has been no firing to speak of—at least we residents of Shumohun and Sai Kwan have heard little. The troops seem to be resting, and what little display there is each night seems to be purposeless. An American returning from Macao reports the boat on which he was travelling was stopped a short distance out of the city and so he was able to watch several rounds fired from gunboats on each side. Every shot was fired high into the air, with not the slightest chance of hitting anything. After each shot the crew of the gunboat would give a salvo of cheers. Nevertheless, a small number of wounded soldiers are continually being sent to the various hospitals, so some shots find lodgment in the bodies of the opposing force—whether by design or by accident, it is hard to say.

The great and burning question is: When will it stop? Alas, there is no answer forthcoming and we simply remain in dire uncertainty from day to day.

A few days ago the No. 4 Police Station and a pork butcher's shop were raided by robbers. Things are rather bad when a police station itself is robbed. Since then the force of guards along the East Bund has been increased.

A rumour is in circulation that General Lung has petitioned the Central Government to cancel the appointment of Luk Wing-ting to succeed him and to appoint Chan Kwong-ming instead. It is said that he is an educated gentleman with a good reputation and has had considerable experience in this office in former times. Lung is said to have expressed his willingness to hand over the office to him, but we are told that the answer from Peking was a refusal.

In view of the continuous fighting in the north of the city, nearly all the inhabitants of the adjoining villages have fled for their lives, fearing that chance bullets may strike them. On the 18th a man living in Yiu Wha Street, went to the top of his house for a little fresh air. He was struck and killed by a stray bullet. In reporting this case the Chinese reporter remarked that it illustrated the saying of Confucius: "Life and Death have their determined appointments; Riches and Honour depend upon the will of Heaven."

A Delegate from Fukien.

On the 19th a delegate, Mr. Chow, arrived from Fukien. He discussed the situation with Lung Chai-kwong and his advisers and he is reported to have said that several regiments of soldiers were then on their way from Fukien to aid Lung. Some high military officials were appointed to meet them. They are expected to arrive at any time.

Fighting at Nam Long.

Report has it that, on the 18th, there was a fierce battle fought for the possession of Nam Kung, a village near the White Cloud Hills. The number of soldiers on each side was small but they fought desperately. In the end the soldiers of Lung Chai-kwong were defeated and it is said Commander Cheng was killed.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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A FORGED CHOP.

Serious Charge Against Partner.

A well-dressed Chinese stood in the dock before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, on a charge of forgery. The charge alleged that he had drawn, made and chopped certain cheques on the International Banking Corporation for various sums of money, purporting that the chop was that of Lam Cho Hing. Mr. W. B. Hind prosecuted and Mr. Dennis defended.

The story told by Mr. Hind was that the complainant and defendant were partners in a certain firm which was to be established but which never came into being. Certain money was put up by them both, and, after some had been spent, the remainder was put into the International Bank, an arrangement being made to draw on the bank for the signature of the defendant and the chop of the complainant. The complainant later left for Canton, and when he returned he found that several cheques had been drawn without his chop, the defendant having forged one. Altogether, money amounting to \$2,200 odd had been drawn. All that had happened since November of last year, and the complainant had only discovered it recently. His chop was a very small one, and he always carried it with him.

A remand was applied for, and this was granted, bail being fixed in the sum of \$2,000.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per s.s. HITACHI MARU, from Shanghai, on 23rd Aug.
Albuquerque Mrs.
Curren V.
Day I.
Hall Mrs. D.
Ollerton J. E.
Per s.s. HINSHANG, from Sandakan, on 23rd Aug.
McNeill Lieut. Comdr. A. E.
Per s.s. AMAKUSA MARU, from Kanton, on 23rd Aug.
Brewster F. K.

NOTICE.

DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK, HONGKONG. (In Liquidation)

Creditors are requested to send in their claims to the undersigned on or before 31st August 1916. HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Liquidators. Appointed by the Hongkong Government. Hongkong, 13th June, 1916.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS. PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 26th August, 1916, commencing at 12 o'clock noon at the Godowns of the Togo Kisen Kaisha & Messrs. H. Skott & Co., Kennedy Town, salvaged ex s.s. "CHIYO MARU," Boilers, Motors, Wire Rope, Ventilators, Iron Plates, etc., etc.

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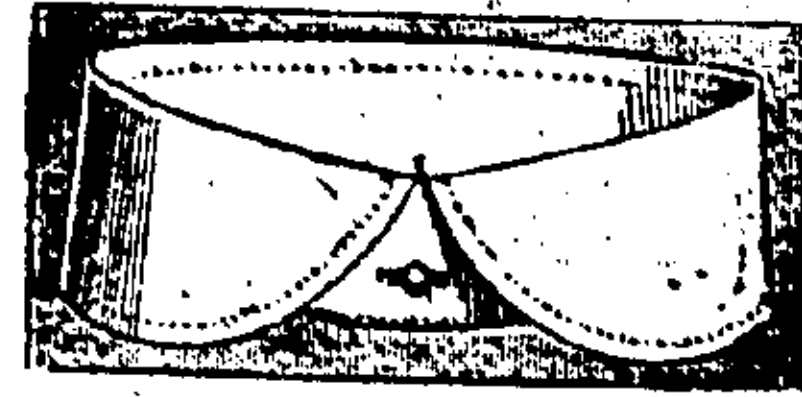
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SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe	NAMUR Capt. A. Collyer	about 2nd Sept.	Direct Service.
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SYDNEY & MEL- BOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane	Tango Maru Capt. Soyeda Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda	TUESDAY, 12th Sept. at 4 p.m. FRI. 13th Oct., at 4 p.m.
CALCUTTA via S'pore, Penang & Rangoon	Ceylon Maru Capt. Tsuda	FRIDAY, 1st Sept.
BOMBAY via S'pore, Malacca & C'bo... Kobe and Yokohama	Rangoon Maru Capt. Hori Tokiomi Maru Capt. Fushio Benien Maru Capt. Tomida	WEDNESDAY, 6th Sept. WEDNESDAY, 6th Sept. SUNDAY, 12th Aug.
Kobe and Yokohama	Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda	SUN. 10th Sept., at noon.
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The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of

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CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SHANGHAI.....	Shantung	24th Aug. at 4 p.m.
HAIPHONG.....	Kaitong	27th Aug. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI.....	Yingchow	27th Aug. at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Chinhua	29th Aug. at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

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MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhua," "Taming," and "Tsun." Excellent saloon accommodation amidships; electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Tsun."

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S.S. "Anhui," "Chenai," "Luchow," "Yingchow," "Shantung," and "Sinkiang," with excellent accommodation, electric light and fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular

scheduled service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Wossing.

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Hongkong 23rd Aug., 1916

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer.	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tjilwong	KOBE	23rd Aug.	23rd Aug.	BATAVIA
Tjikini	JAVA & MACASSAR	24th Aug.	28th Aug.	AMOY
Tjibodas	JAVA & MACASSAR	28th Aug.	2nd Sept.	KOBE

* Wireless Telegraphy.

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

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THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
St. Albans	13th Sept.	26th Aug. at 11 a.m.
Eastern	13th Sept.	4th Oct. "

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

All Steamers Fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

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DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haihong	J. W. Evans	TUES. 29th Aug. at 2 p.m.
Haiiching	W. C. Passmore	FRI. 1st Sept. at 2 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,

General Managers.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong—(Subject to Alteration).)

For	Steamship	On
S'PORE Pang & Ooutta	Kumsang	Thurs. 24th Aug. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Yusang	Fri. 25th Aug. at d'light.
SHANGHAI	Wosang	Sat. 26th Aug. at d'light.
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat. 26th Aug. at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	Hinsang	Thurs. 31st Aug. at noon.
S'PORE & Sourabaya	Chunsang	Thurs. 31st Aug. at 3 p.m.
KOBE & Moji	Kutsang	Fri. 1st Sept. at d'light.
MANILA	Yuesang	Sat. 2nd Sept. at 3 p.m.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kumsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatsing" and "Kumsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried. * Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. † Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chafco, Tientsin, Daini, Weihaiwei.

† Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Dato, Simporna, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.

For Freight or Passage.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers leaving the Colony for Straits settlement are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

to Apply JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

General Managers.

Telephone No. 215.

LOG BOOK.

Holland's Shipping Capital.

The total capital stock of Holland's steam companies in 1915 was £1,600,000 and the book value of their steamers £6,800,000. Notwithstanding the large sums put in the reserve funds, much larger dividends were paid in 1915 than in 1914 or 1913. Ten per cent. was a low dividend in 1914. The highest dividends paid in 1915 were as follows: Holland Amerika, 50 per cent.; Triton, 40 per cent.; Ostree, 60 per cent.; Van Nieuwste, Goudriaan & Company, 100 per cent.; Zeeland, 50 per cent.; Billigensberg, 140 per cent.; Holland Steamboat, 27 per cent.

Stock Steamers.

Following precedent established by certain American shipbuilders, the Kawasaki Dockyard Co., Kobe, has planned to build 19 stock ships, expecting to find a ready sale for them in these days of scarcity of steamers. The first two of the 19 are expected to be completed by the end of the year and there has been such a demand for them by Japanese and foreign shipping companies that the price has been put up to Y. 300 per ton, the price of one ship amounting to Y. 2,300,000, according to report. It is stated that the two have been sold to the T.K.K. each at that figure.

Dropped Her Propeller.

The Indo-China s.s. Koonshing, on her way to Tientsin, dropped her propeller in Weihaiwei shortly after her arrival on July 31. She had dropped her anchor and the engines were going astern when the tailshaft broke and the propeller sank in 18 ft. of water. The passengers were taken on by the C. N. s.s. Shengking and the vessel will be towed to Taku Bar where she will be beached and a new shaft, which has been sent up from here, will be fitted. The accident is supposed to be due to the erosion of the shaft by the large amount of heavy sand carried in suspension by the Haiho due to the division of one of the tributaries of the Peiho.

Chief Officer's Death.

We ("Shipping and Engineering") regret to report the sudden death, at Chinwangtao, on August 8, of Mr. George Ingram, chief officer of the K.M.A. chartered steamer Sagittarius. Mr. Ingram was bathing in the harbour and expired suddenly from shock. The funeral took place at Shan-haiwan on the following day. He was a native of Glasgow and had served several years in the China Navigation Co. where he attained to command. Subsequently he went south and was employed in the steamers of the Douglas S. S. Co. and other lines, returning north to join the China Merchants' after which he obtained the berth of chief officer of the Sagittarius.

Tientsin River Silt.

Great uneasiness is being felt by shipmasters in the Tientsin trade owing to the rapid silting of the river due to the large amount of silt that is being brought down and the poor scouring force of the stream owing to the diversion of the Pei Yuo Ho into the Peitang. It is estimated that the waters of the Haiho contain as much as 33 per cent. of matter in suspension. Abreast of the Tientsin Bund the bottom is reported to be making up as much as two inches a day in spite of the efforts of the dredgers and it is feared that unless the Government takes prompt steps to restore the full scour to the river vessels of deep draft will be unable to reach the port.

Motor Ship Services.

Two shipping companies will shortly be running five semi-Diesel type motor ships from San Francisco to the Far East. Letters of incorporation have been filed in Calif. by the two steamship companies, the Ocean Transport Company, capitalized at G. \$50,000; the China-American Motor Ship Company, capitalized at G. \$1,000,000. The first motor ships for the China-American Motor Ship Company will be constructed in Oakland. Bids will be asked for the other and if the offers are too

VICTORIA THEATRE.

A VARIETY PROGRAMME

Commencing FRIDAY 25th
For Three Nights.

"THE MENACE"

Topical Play in 2 parts (film d'art).

PATHE BRITISH GAZETTE,
THE GREAT WAR. 1914-16-

No. 374. Depicting the Latest Incidents.

The Russian units at "The Camp de Mailly," France.

Also Comic Pictures and Continuation of

"THE BLACK BOX MYSTERY."

"MAX JOINS THE COLOURS."

MAX LINDER, on the Battlefields since the outbreak of the War, has made this
Comic Picture during a short leave from the Front. (Don't miss seeing it.)SHARE MARKET
QUOTATIONS.

Up To the Minutes:

Banks.	b. \$	740.00.
Douglases.	b. \$	134.00.
Indos (Def.)	b. \$	125.00.
Star Ferries.	b. \$	38.00.
China Sugars.	sa. \$	111.00.
Kowloon Docks.	b. \$	126.00.
Shai Docks.	b. \$	69.00.
Kung Yiks.	sa. \$	134.
Cement.	sa. \$	9.60.
H.K. Electric.	b. \$	51.50.
H.K. Tramways.	b. \$	7.60.

HONGKONG MEN.

News from the Front.

News of several men who left Hongkong for the front has been received this week by Detective Vincent of the Police Force. The letter is from Lance-Sergeant Poplow, who is home on leave from the Police Force, and says that information has been received by the Crown Agent that Acting Police Sergeant Wakeford and P. O. Allchurch have been killed in action. It also states that Mr. Leigh, who was a Ward Master in the Government Civil Hospital, has been promoted sergeant in the Royal Field Artillery stationed at Woolwich. Mr. Hill, who was also employed at the Government Civil Hospital, has been made Sergeant Major in the Royal Army Medical Corps now at the front.

A former police officer named Lelovre has either been mentioned in despatches or awarded the D.C.M.

SOLD THE BUSINESS.

Allegations Against Chinese Partners.

An interesting story was told at the Police Court this morning in a case in which two men were charged with embezzling \$140 and \$200 from a partner in a boarding house at 101, Connaught Road Central.

Mr. Otto Kong Sing appeared to prosecute, and the defendants were represented by Mr. W. B. Hind.

In outlining the case, Mr. Otto Kong Sing said that the complainant was a partner in the boarding house and had subscribed \$1,000 towards it. The first defendant was the managing partner, and the second was also interested in the business. Without consulting the complainant, they sold out the whole of the business and tried to appropriate the money. The complainant had not been able to examine the books or accounts or anything else, as they had been removed from the place. There was other evidence to show that during the carrying on of the business there were certain things sold by the defendants, the money for which had never been entered in the books and had been appropriated. The prosecution would allege that the whole thing was a fraud and that the defendants got the complainant to subscribe to the partnership just to get his money. The partnership only ran for a few months. He asked for a remand and also wanted an order to inspect the books, which were now in the possession of the Police.

Replying to His Worship, Mr. Otto Kong Sing said that the \$140 was the sum received from the sale of some empty rice bags and the \$200 was the price of a stove sold by the defendants. It was all partnership property.

His Worship granted the week's remand and also the request for power to inspect the books.

ON ACCOUNT OF
FURNITURE.Adopted Son's Alleged
Embezzlement.

A Chinese adopted son was charged on remand, before Mr. F. A. Hazeland at the Police Court this afternoon, with embezzling the monies of his adopted father.

Mr. E. Davidson prosecuted and Mr. E. J. Grist appeared for the defence.

Mr. F. Bavington, of Messrs. Bradley and Co., said defendant went to their offices and said certain furniture was almost completed, and he would like the balance of the money then. Witness made out a cheque for \$200 on behalf of the Chinese firm for whom they were acting as representatives. On Saturday last witness went to the shop of defendant's father and in conversation with the father told him he had already paid over the sum of \$200 to a representative of his firm. Witness concluded by saying that their account was debited with the amount on the day the cheque was issued.

A shroff employed at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank gave evidence that he cashed the cheque but he could not say on what date. He did not know the man to whom he paid it.

His Worship.—This evidence is not much use.

Mr. Davidson.—It proves the cheque was cashed.

The case was adjourned.

YOKOHAMA DOCK
WORKERS' STRIKE.

Some Extraordinary Demands.

Over a hundred workmen in the employ of the Yokohama Dock Company struck work on the 15th instant, and the Isezaki Police are endeavouring to settle the trouble.

The Japan Gazette says it appears that a workman was discharged some time ago by one Umeko Uchiyama, a foreman, for absenting himself too long from his work. This alleged arbitrary step on the part of the foreman aroused the workmen, who belong to an association calling itself the Yasi-kai (Friendship Improvement Society), of which the discharged workman is a member. They therefore petitioned the Directors to re-employ the workman and dismiss the foreman, who, they claimed, had exceeded his powers in discharging the offender. At the same time, they preferred various demands, among them being a 10 per cent. advance in wages, that they be advanced at least once a year, and that the equipment in the factories be improved, etc. The Directors of the Company suggested to the malcontents that they elect delegates to meet with them, but this they declined. The malcontents met at the Narutikan at Noge on the 14th instant and decided to go on strike if their demands were not granted in toto. Not only did they strike work next day, but they also tried to bring out the other workers.

According to a later dispatch the strike has spread among all the workmen of the Dockyard and something like 700 men are now on strike. There are now only about 120 comparatively new men remaining at work and so the work of the Dockyard has been practically suspended. A strong force of police is on guard in the vicinity of the Dock Company to prevent the occurrence of an unpleasant incident.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE
ASSOCIATION.

Fortnightly Report of Stores.

St. John Headquarters, Warehouse, St. John's Square, E.C.—During the fortnight ending 7th July, 1916, 37 Hospitals in England were supplied with requisites and comforts, 43,517 articles in all.

Garments. Articles. Total.		
Received during the fortnight	5,676	48,256
Sent out during the fortnight	3,697	39,820
Received to date	488,811	1,184,677
Sent out to date	378,647	920,652
Stock at Warehouse	110,164	264,025
Stock at St. John's Square		374,188

WAR TYPES.

New Characters for
the Novelists.

Historians, not to speak of novelists and playwrights, are already sharply on the look out for new types of classes of men produced by the war.

In England, the palm would go, probably, to the conscientious objector; he is an unknown quantity over here, although run very closely by the "embusque," or slacker. Of the two, the conscientious objector, provided he be genuine, is the least objectionable. Despite his name, for there is something odiously hypocritical about the "embusque."

Happily, the war has not only called forth subjects for scorn and derision. Aviators, who are essentially the outcome of the present great struggle, will stand forth for all time as the embodiment of all that is brave, daring, and fearless. Even their fame is scotched though by the exploits of the German baby-killers, whether in Taubas, Albatrosses, kokers, or Zeppelins.

Owing mostly to his underhand cunning and utter want of scruples, the German spy will probably furnish the most fructuous ground for romances and tragedy after the war, while literature of the lighter order will seize upon the "war god-mother" to weave many a farcical tale. As far as is known, the "war-god mother" is an original creation of the war. Some women have made it a passion, and respond with and look after the creature comforts of fifteen to twenty lonely soldiers at a time.

The woman worker in factory and field is not so new here as in England, but woman's sphere of labour has none the less been extended on the Continent owing to the war as much as on the other side of the Channel; in fact, it is not at all sure that we do not lead the way with our women tramway drivers, subway guards, and so forth.

Their greatest victim is the non-combatant. But for him, women would never have been called upon to replace men in three occupations out of four. And in France the non-combatant, or auxiliary, as he is called, is most sincerely to be pitied.

He is the butt of all the cheap wit and the scapegoat for everything that goes awry.

Expected to turn his hand to no matter what, there is nothing humiliating, one might almost say degrading, enough he is not called upon to perform; and for most of them death at the front would be hailed with gratitude as a quick and pleasant means to the end of their misery. (Paris Correspondent.)

CONTROL OF PRICES.

Mr. Asquith's Reply to
Labour Demands.

At the House of Commons last month the Prime Minister received a deputation from the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress on food and fuel prices and kindred matters, which were the subject of resolutions at the Special Congress held in London on June 30.

Mr. Asquith was accompanied by Mr. A. Henderson, M.P., and Sir H. Llewellyn Smith, Permanent Secretary to the Board of Trade. The recommendations of the congress, which were put before the Prime Minister by Mr. H. Gosling, Mr. F. Bramley, Mr. W. J. Davis, Mr. J. Hill, and Mr. W. Thorne, M.P., were these:—

(1) The commandeering of food and fuel supplies by the Government and their distribution through the municipalities; the ownership and control by the Government of all merchant shipping; the commandeering of home-grown crops at a fair price to the farmers; and the fixing of standard coal prices in various areas.

(2) An increase of at least 50 per cent. in old-age pensions.

(3) The prevention of industrial conscription by means of the Military Service Act, the Munitions Acts, and other measures.

(4) The conscription of riches by a war tax on personal wealth and an increase of the income-tax on incomes over £500 on a scale rising to 20s. in the £1.

Mr. Asquith, in reply, dealt with the recommendations serially. It was true, he said, that shipping companies had been earning very large profits; but it should be remembered that a large share of those profits was taken by tax, and that it was in the interest of the country that a considerable reserve should be formed to meet conditions after the war, and to supply new tonnage to compete with neutral and present enemy countries in the world's markets.

The really serious point, however, was that we depended for one-third of our imports on neutral ships, and that we must keep these ships in the trade of the United Kingdom and the Allied countries. British ships were already under practically complete control; half of them were requisitioned, and not one of them could sail without a special licence. Over Allied ships also the Government had actual or potential control. To some extent the Government were exercising indirect control over neutral ships; for instance, through the supply of bunker coal, and they were always striving to make that control more effective; but it was impossible to emphasize sufficiently the importance of keeping in full operation the carrying trade of neutral countries.

Supplies More Important
Than Prices.

With regard to the alleged holding up of stocks for speculative purposes, the Government already had extensive powers of commandeering, and if experience showed that it was necessary to enlarge those powers they would not hesitate to ask Parliament for further powers. As to commandeering home-grown crops, they must take into account the great scarcity of labour and the high cost of imported foodstuffs and fertilizers, and also the fact that we must buy many articles from neutral countries, and that throughout this complicated economic problem we must have regard to the necessities of our Allies. On the whole it was more important to obtain a sufficient supply than to regulate prices. Price was, of course, a very im-

portant factor, and the committee recently set up under Mr. J. M. Robertson was looking into the matter with assiduous care. He hoped their inquiries would produce important and beneficial results.

In the case of coal prices, the maximum at the pithead had been fixed and satisfactory arrangements had been made with the merchants in London and other centres. There was no doubt that the Coal Prices (Limitation) Act was being evaded, but the difficulty was to get the consumer to make his complaint. It was this difficulty of getting evidence of particular cases which had increased the evil. Wherever the facts were laid before the Board of Trade it had been found possible to put matters right, and it was beyond doubt that but for the measures that had been taken the price of domestic coal would have been much higher.

Speaking generally on the question of prices, he doubted very much whether the German experiment of fixing maximum prices had been successful, and he was not disposed to attempt to repeat it here. The Government, however, were fully alive to the hardship imposed on particular cases by the rise in prices, and there was no practical step suggested to them which they were not ready to consider and, if it stood examination, to adopt.

Cost of Increased Pensions.

On the subject of old-age pensions, Mr. Asquith pointed out that an increase of 2s. 6d. would cost over \$5,000,000 a year, and that, once given, it would not easily be withdrawn. The return of pauperism showed that fewer people over 70 were seeking poor relief than in previous years. Many of the pensioners were in employment, or were in receipt of additional allowances from ex-employers and others. The Government had given administrative directions that in these cases no question should be raised of abating the pension provided that, in the case of those in employment, the wages received did not exceed 30s. a week in urban districts and 20s. in rural, and in the other case, the extra allowances did not exceed 5s. a week. They had also directed that no steps should be taken to reduce pensions in respect of increases of income due to separation allowances. In the residue of cases he could not help thinking that private charity might help the old people to bridge over the gulf.

After suggesting that complaints of industrial conscription should be made to the committee provided over by Mr. Wardle, M.P., Mr. Asquith referred to the "conscription of riches" and gave figures showing that this process was already going on in this country to an extent without parallel elsewhere. An income of £500 paid £13 in income-tax in 1913-14; now it paid £51. An income of £1,000 paid £139 instead of £38; £5,000 paid £1,562 instead of £232; £100,000 paid £47,129 instead of £12,458, or, including excess profits tax, over £60,000, a rate of 12s. 3d. in the £1. He did not know to what extent the process had yet come to an end, for Mr. McKenna was a man of great resource and of great courage.

Formerly of Manila.

Lieutenant G. L. Davidson who has died of wounds at the age of 30, was in the Dorset Regiment. He was the son of Mr. F. G. Davidson, of Sussex, and his elder brother was killed on July 1. Lieutenant Davidson was for some time before the war at Manila, as an assistant in the firm of Messrs. Smith, Bell and Co.

THE CHINO-JAPANESE
INCIDENT.Official Report from Cheng Chia
Tung?

Captain Inouye, who is in charge of the Japanese Garrison at Cheng Chia Tung, under date of the 13th instant forwarded the following report to the War Office (says the Japan Chronicle). It may be mentioned that about 8.30 o'clock in the evening Corporal Totsawa was ordered to proceed to Pamenoching with the official dispatch, so that it might be wired to Japan from there. The non-commissioned officer, accompanied by three other privates, secretly left the barracks, and successfully eluding the vigilance of the Chinese, who were making occasional attacks, arrived at Pamenoching at 4 o'clock on the following morning. The report was at once despatched, and reads as follows:—

"About 4.30 o'clock on the 13th instant a Japanese resident of Cheng Chia Tung came into collision in the streets with some Chinese soldiers of the 23rd Regiment of Cavalry, who have been billeted in private residences. While the quarrel was in progress, Chinese soldiers began to collect, so the Japanese left them and proceeded on his way. Some Chinese, however, came up from behind and assaulted the Japanese. The latter at once reported the matter to the Japanese branch Consulate in the town, and a policeman named Kawase Matsuro was detailed to make inquiries. He went to the place where the Chinese soldiers are quartered for the purpose of making inquiries, but the Chinese, emboldened by their number, would not allow the Japanese officer to come into the place, threatening him with their bayonets. The policeman therefore proceeded to the Japanese barracks and asked for assistance.

"Lieutenant Matsuo, with 20 soldiers, was ordered to accompany the policeman. On arrival at the place where the Chinese soldiers were quartered, Lieutenant Matsuo asked to see the men who assaulted the Japanese. The Chinese in charge, however, would not assent to the Japanese demand, and in reply asked whether the Japanese wanted to fight, since so many men were brought. The Japanese officer explained the real object of his mission, but the Chinese would not listen to him. As the Chinese had taken up their rifles and threatened to shoot, the Japanese also fixed bayonets and prepared to defend themselves against attack. Presently the Chinese opened fire and the Japanese responded. As the Japanese were suddenly attacked by a large number of Chinese soldiers in a Chinese building they were taken at a disadvantage, and many were killed and wounded. The remnant of the party had to retreat hurriedly to the barracks, leaving the killed and wounded behind. The Chinese gave chase to the retreating Japanese, and, arriving before the barracks took up their position in the Chinese houses opposite, and commenced an attack on the garrison. The Japanese had to return fire either from under cover or from the roof. About 7 o'clock the Governor of the district and the Chief of the Chinese Staff, sent in word asking that shooting be stopped, and promising that the Chinese would also be ordered to cease fire. As the Chinese did not stop shooting, however, 1 (Captain Inouye) refused to entertain the request of the Chinese officials, and shots are still being exchanged."

GERMAN PRISONERS IN
JAPAN.

Reduction of Food Allowance.

It is reported that the officer in charge of the German camp at Marugame has decided to reduce the food allowance for the German prisoners from the 30 sen a day each hitherto allowed, to 20 sen, the change to take effect on August 15 (says the Japan Chronicle). In explanation of this decision it is stated that the daily food allowance for Japanese soldiers is 15 sen each, or half the amount allowed the Germans. This is thought to be too much, and their allowance has therefore been reduced by one-third.

It would appear that the German prisoners of war interned in various parts of the country do not receive exactly uniform treatment at the hands of the Japanese authorities. It is understood that the German officers receive the same pay as Japanese officers of corresponding rank, and as they may live in any style they like within their means, the camp authorities are not concerned about their food. It is the feeding of the rank and file in which the Japanese authorities are chiefly interested. From the report above quoted it seems that the feeding of the prisoners is left to the discretion of those who are in charge of the camps. What are the food allowances in other camps we do not know, but the daily allowance of 30 sen at Marugame would seem to be liberal, considering that Japanese privates are fed on only half that amount. The liberal nature of the Japanese treatment will become more apparent if a comparison is instituted with the way in which the Allies' prisoners are treated in Germany.

THE OFFENSIVE.

Disquietude In Germany.

London, July 31.—Ostensibly in order to ensure that only truthful news of the war shall reach Germany, no English newspapers are now allowed to enter that country.

The German Press persistently represents the Somme offensive as a failure. The *Norddeutsche Allgemeine*, for instance, asserts that the object of the French is to seize the light railway running from Peronne to Comblis and that of the Allies in the northern sector to reach the railway and push forward in the direction of Hallue—Clery—Le Forest. "This," says the German paper, "they will not succeed in doing."

Since these words were written the new advance has taken the French to the outskirts of Maurepas Wood—north of Ham—Moncaup Farm, all beyond the railway in question which runs from the Farm due east to Clery, now only a mile from the French front. Hallue is almost due north of Bapaume, on the north side of the Somme, and Le Forest is two miles north of Clery, just over a mile east of the French front at Maurepas. The German paper also states that not until the German lines on either side of Peronne have been thrown back to the Neale-Peronne-Bapaume road, will the Anglo-French offensive have gained sufficient room for a strategic break through. Two roads run from Peronne to Neale, one almost touching the French line at Barlez, the other going south east across the Somme and that turning north. The road from Peronne to Bapaume passes just over three miles east of the French line at Maurepas, and four miles east of the British at Watlois Farm.

The Anglo-French "failure" has, on this German showing, carried the Allies about half way to the strategic break through.

